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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/741,734	12/19/2000	Dianna I. Tiliks	8285/375	5600
7590	08/16/2006		EXAMINER	
Joseph F. Hetz Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione NBC Tower, Suite 3600 P.O. Box 10395 Chicago, IL 60610			MILLER, BRANDON J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	

DATE MAILED: 08/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/741,734	TILIKS ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Brandon J. Miller	2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 08 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Neil et al. (US 5,963,864) in view of Cheston, III et al. (US 5,771,279).

Regarding claim 1 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from a service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches providing extension dialing when the wireless extension is within a limited service area (see col. 14, lines 5-8 & 55-58 and col. 20, lines 48-55, extension dialing is provided when the wireless unit is available within the service area served by the wireless network, the service area served by the wireless network relates to limited service area).

O'Neil does not specifically mention the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. O'Neil does teach allowing for the interconnection of the PSTN and a wireless network so that a call from a wire line unit may be connected to a wireless unit such a mobile telephone (see col. 13, lines 48-56). Cheston, III teaches a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 8, lines 10-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because O'Neil allows for the interconnection of two communication systems so that a wireline may be connected to a wireless unit and this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 2 O'Neil teaches in response to either a first or second call being answered, dropping the other call (see col. 4, lines 28-39).

Regarding claim 3 O'Neil teaches if neither the first nor second call is answered within a time period, routing the call to a voicemail system associated with the line (see col. 29, lines 31-40).

Regarding claim 4 O'Neil teaches determining whether the wireless communication device is available, and wherein initiating a call is performed only if the wireless communication device is available (see col. 33, lines 57-67 and col. 34, lines 1-6, 23-28 & 35-42).

Regarding claim 5 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving

and routing a call from a service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches suspending processing of a call and launching a query to a service control point coupled to the SSP (see col. 6, lines 7-15). O'Neil teaches launching a routing message instructing the service switching point to route a call to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 6, lines 20-28). O'Neil teaches providing extension dialing when the wireless extension is within a limited service area (see col. 14, lines 5-8 & 55-58 and col. 20, lines 48-55, extension dialing is provided when the wireless unit is available within the service area served by the wireless network, the service area served by the wireless network relates to limited service area). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. O'Neil does teach allowing for the interconnection of the PSTN and a wireless network so that a call from a wire line unit may be connected to a wireless unit such a mobile telephone (see col. 13, lines 48-56). Cheston, III teaches a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 8, lines 10-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because O'Neil allows for the interconnection of two communication systems so that a wireline may be connected to a wireless unit and this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 6 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 7 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 8 O'Neil and Emery teach a device as recited in claim 5 except for if the wireless communication device associated with the Centrex line is not available: launching a transmit message from the SCP to the SSP instructing the SSP to transmit the call to the Centrex line; and transmitting the call from the SSP to the Centrex line. O'Neil does teach if a wireless communication device associated with a wireline is not available launching a transmit message (see col. 34, lines 37-42). Cheston, III teaches using a Centrex line to facilitate switching control (see col. 8, lines 10-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include if the wireless communication device associated with the Centrex line is not available: launching a transmit message from the SCP to the SSP instructing the SSP to transmit the call to the Centrex line; and transmitting the call from the SSP to the Centrex line because this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 9 O'Neil teaches a destination number assigned to a subscriber line (see col. 7-14).

Regarding claim 10 O'Neil teaches detecting a terminating attempt trigger (see col. 4, lines 31-39).

Regarding claim 11 O'Neil teaches determining whether a dual ringing service is enabled (see col. 20, lines 15-19 & 49-52).

Regarding claim 12 O'Neil teaches a wireless communication device that is part of a wireless network (see col. 13, lines 30-38). O'Neil teaches sending a request for availability information of a wireless communication device from the service control point the wireless network (see col. 6, lines 15-22).

Regarding claim 13 O'Neil teaches sending a request for availability information of the wireless communication device from the service control point to a home location register in a wireless network and send availability information from the HLR to the service control point (see col. 6, lines 15-28).

Regarding claim 14 O'Neil teaches simultaneously initiating the first and second calls (see col. 20, lines 50-53).

Regarding claim 15 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from the service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches suspending processing of a call and launching a query to a service control point coupled to the SSP (see col. 6, lines 7-15). O'Neil teaches the SCP operative to receive a query and determine whether a wireless communication device is available (see col. 6, lines 13-28). O'Neil teaches providing extension dialing when the wireless extension is within a limited service area (see col. 14, lines 5-8 & 55-58 and col. 20, lines 48-55, extension

dialing is provided when the wireless unit is available within the service area served by the wireless network, the service area served by the wireless network relates to limited service area). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. O'Neil does teach allowing for the interconnection of the PSTN and a wireless network so that a call from a wire line unit may be connected to a wireless unit such a mobile telephone (see col. 13, lines 48-56). Cheston, III teaches a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 8, lines 10-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because O'Neil allows for the interconnection of two communication systems so that a wireline may be connected to a wireless unit and this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 16 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 17 O'Neil teaches a home location register (HLR) coupled with the SCP, wherein the SCP is further operative to determine whether the wireless communication device is available by sending a request for availability information of the wireless communication device to the HLR (see col. 6, lines 7-28).

Regarding claim 18 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving

and routing a call from the service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a call to a wireline with a network element separate from the switch (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches initiating a call to a wireless communication device with a network element separate from the switch (see col. 5, lines 1-15 and col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches providing extension dialing when the wireless extension is within a limited service area (see col. 14, lines 5-8 & 55-58 and col. 20, lines 48-55, extension dialing is provided when the wireless unit is available within the service area served by the wireless network, the service area served by the wireless network relates to limited service area). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. O'Neil does teach allowing for the interconnection of the PSTN and a wireless network so that a call from a wire line unit may be connected to a wireless unit such a mobile telephone (see col. 13, lines 48-56). Cheston, III teaches a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 8, lines 10-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because O'Neil allows for the interconnection of two communication systems so that a wireline may be connected to a wireless unit and this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 19 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 20 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 14 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 21 O'Neil teaches a network element that is a service node (see col. 12, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 22 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Roberts U.S Patent No. 6,208,854 discloses a system and method for routing a call to a called party's landline or wireless communication unit.

Ganesan U.S Patent No. 5,812,951 discloses a wireless person communication system.

Fuller U.S Patent No. 6,411,682 discloses computer controlled paging and telephone communication system and method.

Gallant U.S. 6,259,782 discloses a one-number communications system and service integrating wireline/wireless telephone communications systems.

Sahala U.S. 6,751,308 discloses a signaling method and network element for a virtual private network.

Fuller et al. U.S 6,411,682 discloses a computer controlled paging and telephone communication system and method.

Sladek et al. U.S 6,622,016 discloses a system for controlled provisioning of telecommunications services.

Chow et al. U.S 6,654,615 discloses wireless Centrex services.

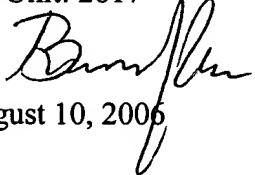
Voit et al. U.S 6,215,790 B1 discloses automatic called party locator over Internet with provisioning.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Miller whose telephone number is 571-272-7869. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Art Unit: 2617

  
Brian J. Hsu

August 10, 2006

  
George Eng  
GEORGE ENG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER